

It has pleased God to *inspire* and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of supernatural strength, which makes it not only eligible but possible; easy and pleasant for us to do whatever he commands us. *Decay of Piety.*

A discreet use of becoming ceremonies renders the service of the church solemn and affecting, *inspires* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspired* by love of empire and ambition. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm ev'ry thought, *inspire* ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

TO *INSPISSATE*. *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easy to resolve into vapour. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

This oil further *inspissated* by evaporation, turns by degrees into balm. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INSPISSATION. *n. f.* [*from inspissate*.] The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inspissation* of the air. *Bacon.*

Recent urine will crystallize by *inspissation*, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INSTABILITY. *n. f.* [*instabilitas*, from *instabilis*, French; *instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another; since such a fickleness cannot but be fatal to our country. *Addison's Freeholders*, N^o. 25.

INSTABLE. *adj.* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstant; changing. See *UNSTABLE*.

TO *INSTALL*. *v. a.* [*installer*, French, *in* and *stall*.] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

She reigns a goddess now among the saints,
That whilom was the faint of shepherds light,
And is *installed* now in heaven's high seat. *Spenser's Past.*

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Install'd archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The king chose him master of the horse, after this he was *installed* of the most noble order. *Wotton.*

INSTALLATION. *n. f.* [*installation*, French, from *install*.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INSTALLMENT. *n. f.* [*from install*.]

1. The act of installing.

Is it not easy
To make lord William Hastings of our mind,
For the *installment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. The seat in which one is installed.

Search Windsor-castle, elves,
The several chairs of order look you four;
Each fair *installment*, coat and several crest
With loyal blazon evermore be blest! *Shakespeare.*

INSTANCE. *n. f.* [*instance*, French.]

INSTANCY. *n. f.* [*instance*, French.]

1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation.

Christian men should much better frame themselves to those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have the ancient councils renewed. *Hooker*, b. i.

2. Motive; influence; pressing argument. Not now in use.

She dwells so securely upon her honour, that folly dares not present itself. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my desires had *instance* and argument to commend themselves. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *instances* that second marriage move,
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love. *Shakespeare.*

3. Protection or process of a suit.

The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the contestation of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

In furnaces of copper and brass, where vitriol is often cast in, there riseth suddenly a fly, which sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; sometimes in the fire below; and dieth presently as soon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble *instance*, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*

We find in history *instances* of persons, who, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons, than stake their miserable lives and fortunes upon the success of a revolution. *Addison.*

The greatest saints are sometimes made the most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun, and revolve for *instance* in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain a difficulty; and this end is best answered by such *instances* as are familiar and common. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

5. State of any thing.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward the first, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the first *instance*. *Hale.*

6. Occasion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reason has endeavoured to recommend, even in the most severe and difficult *instances* of duty. *Rogers.*

TO *INSTANCE*. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To give or offer an example.

As to false citations, that the world may see how little he is to be trusted, I shall *instance* in two or three about which he makes the loudest clamor. *Tillotson.*

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last have excelled the ancients; and I would *instance* in Shakespeare of the former, in Dorset of the latter sort. *Dryden's Fervent.*

INSTANT. *adj.* [*instant*, Fr. *instans*, Latin.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

And they were *instant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *Luke xxiii. 23.*

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer. *Rom. xii. 12.*

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present.

Our good old friend bestow
Your needful counsel to our business. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Which crave the *instant* use. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Th' *instant* stroke of death denounc'd to day,
Remov'd far off. *Milton.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt see;
Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come;
Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; without delay.

Instant without disturb they took alarm.
Grieved that a visitant so long should wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;
Instant he flew with hospitable haste,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd. *Pope.*

INSTANT. *n. f.* [*instant*, French.]

1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession.

There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being. *Hooker*, b. v.

I can at any unseasonable *instant* of the night appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber window. *Shakespeare.*

Her nimble body yet in time must move,
And not in *instants* through all places slide;
But she is nigh and far, beneath, above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide. *Davies.*

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but in one single point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or past, and no other parts are co-existent or contemporaneous with it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is used in low and commercial language for a day of the present or current month.

On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to erect a lion's head. *Addison's Guard*, N^o. 98.

INSTANTANEOUS. *adj.* [*instantaneus*, Latin.] Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession; acting with the utmost speed; done with the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or ceasing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes
Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomson.*

INSTANTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [*from instantaneus*.] In an indivisible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude that those came from the clouds, or were *instantaneously* generated. *Darwin.*

INSTANTLY. *adv.* [*instant*, Latin.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body *instantly* make a transcurion throughout the whole body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* cent. x.

Sleep *instantly* fell on me.
As several winds arise,
Just so their natures alter *instantly*. *May's Virgil.*

2. With urgent importunity.

TO *INSTANT*. *v. a.* [*in* and *stant*.]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conquest does only *instant* the victor in these rights of government, which the conquered prince, or that prince to whom the conqueror pretends a right of succession, had. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Had this glittering monster been born to thy poverty, he could not have been so bad; nor, perhaps, had thy birth *instated* thee in the same greatness, wouldst thou have been better. *South's Sermons.*

The first of them being eminently holy and dear to God, should derive a blessing to his posterity on that account, and prevail at last to have them also accepted as holy, and *instated* in the favour of God. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. To invest. Obsolete.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do *instat* and widow you withal. *Shakespeare.*

INSTAURATION. *n. f.* [*instauration*, French; *instauration*, Lat.] Restoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTEAD *of*. *prep.* [A word formed by the coalition of *in* and *stead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of.

Vary the form of speech, and *instead* of the word church make it a question in politics, whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.*

2. Equal to.

This very consideration to a wife man is *instead* of a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that, in those times, no such thing was believed. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

TO *INSTEER*. *v. a.* [*in* and *steer*.]

1. To soak; to macerate in moisture.

Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *instee'd*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Lying under water.

The gutted rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors *instee'd* to clog the gulf's keel. *Shak. Othello.*

INSTEER. *n. f.* [*in* and *steer*.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instee* with leather thongs. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

TO *INSTIGATE*. *v. a.* [*instigare*, Lat. *instigare*, French.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION. *n. f.* [*instigation*, French; from *instigare*.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

Such *instigations* have been often dropt,
Where I have took them up. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forcible *instigation*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factious malecontents that bare principal stroke amongst them. *Bacon.*

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

We have an abridgment of all the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to. *South's Sermons.*

INSTIGATOR. *n. f.* [*instigator*, French; from *instigare*.] Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion. *K. Charles.*

Either the eagerness of acquiring, or the revenge of missing dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastick feuds. *Decay of Piety.*

TO *INSTILL*. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Lat. *instill*, French.]

1. To infuse by drops.

He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*. *Milton.*

2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to insinuate.

Though such assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of heretics, and such as privily will soonest adventure to *instill* their poison into mens minds. *Hooker*, b. v.

He had a farther design in all this compassion, to *instill* and insinuate good instruction, by contributing to their happiness in this present life. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Those heathens did in a particular manner *instill* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwise now-a-days. *Swift's Miscel.*

INSTILLATION. *n. f.* [*instillatio*, Lat. from *instill*.]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.

2. The act of insinuating slowly into the mind.

3. The thing insinuated.

They imbibed the cup of life by insensible *instillations*. *Rambler.*

INSTINCT. *adj.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] Moved; animated. A word not in use.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itself *instinct* with spirit, but convey'd
By four cherubick shapes. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vi.

INSTINCT. *n. f.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] This word had its accent formerly on the last syllable.] Desire or aver-

sion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highness' death;
And more *instinct* of love and loyalty
Makes them thus forward in his banishment. *Shakespeare.*

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *instinct*; the lion will not touch the true prince: *instinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *instinct*: I shall think the better of myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. i.

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems,
Or reason though disturb'd, and scarce consulted,
To have guided me aright. *Milton's Agonist*, l. 1545.

Nature first pointed out my Portius to me,
And easily taught me by her secret force
To love thy person, e'er I knew thy merit;
Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship. *Addison.*

The philosopher avers,
That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs.
Instinct and reason how shall we divide? *Prior.*

Reason serves when press'd;
But honest *instinct* comes a volunteer. *Pope.*

INSTINCTED. *adj.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Impressed as an animating power. This, neither musical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by Bentley.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole, which the defecation of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth. *Bentley's Preface to Milton.*

INSTINCTIVE. *adj.* [*from instinct*.] Acting without the application of choice of reason; rising in the mind without apparent cause.

Rais'd
By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung,
As thitherward endeavouring. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. viii.

It will be natural that Ulysses' mind should forbode; and it appears that the *instinctive* preface was a favourite opinion of Homer's. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

INSTINCTIVELY. *adv.* [*from instinctive*.] By instinct; by the call of nature.

The very rats
Instinctively had quit it. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

TO *INSTITUTE*. *v. n.* [*institutio*, *institutum*, Lat. *institer*, Fr.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker*, b. i.

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*
A course of learning, and ingenious studies. *Shakespeare.*

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, *instituted* and imprinted on them by inimitable wisdom. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

To *institute* a court and country party without materials, would be a very new system in politics, and what, I believe, was never thought on before. *Swift.*

2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction.

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself. *Decay of Piety.*

INSTITUTE. *n. f.* [*institut*, Fr. *institutum*, Latin.]

1. Established law; settled order.

This law, though custom now directs the course,
As nature's *institute*, is yet in force
Uncancel'd, though dissolved. *Dryden.*

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,
To make the Stoick *institutes* thy own. *Dryden's Persius.*

INSTITUTION. *n. f.* [*institution*, Fr. *institutio*, Latin.]

1. Act of establishing.

2. Establishment; settlement.

The *institution* of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *institution* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker*, b. v.

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes or *institutions* of government, to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift.*

3. Positive law.

The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness, merely of *institution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The law and *institution* founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth. *Forbes.*

4. Education.

After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *institution* in the nature and several branches of

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